

Always in Advance

WINTER 1986

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to be present at all these places. I. I. SCURDER, pastor.

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CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

**TVA CHARGED WITH WASTEFUL
AND IRREGULAR DOINGS—
SMITH BOOM GROWS.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union

SECRET hearings were opened by the house military affairs committee to investigate charges that the Tennessee Valley authority already has squandered \$1,000,000 of government money in questionable awards of contracts for dynamite and powder and through other irregularities. Arthur E. Morgan, head of the TVA, and his two fellow directors, David L. Lilienthal and Harcourt A. Morgan, were summoned before the committee.

The charges are contained in an audit of the TVA made by Comptroller General J. H. McCall. Some of the irregularities he claims to have uncovered are:

The awarding without competitive bidding of a contract which obligated the government for an indefinite sum of money, estimated at \$617,000.

Overpayments of an original contract by as much as 120 per cent.

Awarding of contracts, in contravention of law, to firms which were not the low bidders, with one contract going to a bidder who was seventh from low.

Failure to require one large contractor to post performance bond and at the same time the payment of fees to this contractor in advance, despite a legal prohibition against advance payments.

Solicitation of bids by telephone or circulars among a certain group of private business houses, or in other irregular ways.

The TVA directors were said to be prepared to disprove the worst of the charges, and to be ready to make some disclosures of their own, especially concerning the submission of uniform bids by nine munitions companies.

The inquiry came as the administration was trying to get the house committee to report favorably the bill, recently passed by the senate, providing more money for the TVA and enlarging its scope of operations.

HOUSE leaders were hurrying toward passage the administration's amendments to the AAA act, enlarging the powers of that organization, the demand of opponents for long debate being denied. It was certain this measure would arouse controversy in the senate. Jobbers and retailers of foodstuffs, of whom there are about 111,000 in the country, are much disturbed by these proposed amendments for the measure extends to them the processing taxes now imposed on food manufacturers, makes them subject to regulations not yet specified and requires that each one be licensed by the AAA.

FIRST of the list of projects to be undertaken under the war relief program is the Passamaquoddy tidal power scheme, and there is a lot of grumbling because it was placed at the head of the line by the President himself. This project was once turned down as an economic by Secretary Ickes, the assertion being that it would cost too much in comparison with the returns that might be expected, would take too long for completion and was in a region where so much work relief was not needed. But Mr. Roosevelt, whose Campobello summer cottage is near the location of the proposed dam site, is said to be personally interested in the project, believing it will bring new industries to the area. Another argument in its favor is that the old question of the practicability of harnessing the ocean tides may be settled by it.

Anyhow, this big Maine project is to go ahead, and Maj. Philip B. Fleming of the army engineers corps has been chosen to take charge of the construction. Major Fleming has been serving in the PWA for some time but has been released for this Eastport work.

IN AN executive order the President established pay rates under the \$4,850,000,000 work-relief measure, dividing the country into four sections in setting regional wages. Pay will range from \$10 a month for unskilled laborers in the South to \$94 a month for professional and technical workers in the East. The wages will be from 20 to 30 per cent below the prevailing wage rate structure throughout the country.

WHEN Dennis Chavez was brought into the senate to be sworn in as successor to the late Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, six "liberal" members silently walked out of the chamber in protest against the efforts that had been made to insert Mr. Cutting. Those who participated in this unprecedented action were: Senators Hiram Johnson, California; William E. Borah, Idaho; George Norris, Nebraska; and Gerald R. Nye, North Dakota, Republican Independents; and Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin Pro-

gressive; and Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota Farmer Laborite.

CERTAIN Republicans, most of them business men and bankers, have started a movement for the nomination of Alfred E. Smith for President by the Republican convention. The idea seems rather fantastic but its sponsors profess to believe that such a nomination would attract great numbers of conservatives and offer the best chance to defeat Mr. Roosevelt. Other Republicans are talking about making Louis Douglas of Arizona, former director of the budget, their candidate; he also is a Democrat.

Charles C. Hollinger of New York is chairman of a Smith-for-President committee, a non-partisan organization, and he reports that the Smith boom is gaining headway and that national headquarters will be opened this summer. Membership in the committee, he asserts, has more than doubled in the last month, much of the enrollment being voluntary. Mr. Smith has neither assented to this boom nor discouraged it.

SENATOR WAGNER of New York and Representative Cresser of Ohio offered in the senate and house identical railroad labor pension bills drafted in a way to meet the objections of the Supreme court to the law it declared unconstitutional. Because of the "must" list of measures demanded by the President, this bill may not be acted on in this session.

As re-drafted, the Wagner-Cresser bill seeks to meet specifically the ruling of the majority of the Supreme court that congress had exceeded its authority by legislating for the welfare of the workers; by invading the field of intrastate commerce, and by imposing drastic pension provisions.

FOUR thousand farmers, gathered from all parts of the country, invaded Washington and told President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace that they were enthusiastic believers in the efficiency of the AAA program and support of the amendments which the administration asks congress to make in the agricultural adjustment act.

Mr. Roosevelt addressed, from the south portico of the White House, what he called a "surprise party," and prefaced his remarks with the statement that "a great many of the high and mighty" have been deliberately trying to mislead many people by "lying about the kind of a farm program under which this nation is operating." He went on to deny emphatically that the government has "wastefully destroyed food in any form."

Next day many of the visiting farmers were in the senate gallery and heard Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, Republican, score the President for characterizing critics of the AAA program as liars.

Senator Hastings then introduced a resolution calling upon the secretary of agriculture to submit all correspondence between the department and the visiting farmers, together with any instructions sent out to county agents with a view of producing the "spontaneous" visitation. Mr. Hastings also demanded to know how the delegates were selected and what financial assistance "directly or indirectly" was extended to them by the agricultural officials.

Over in the house Representative Fish of New York started a lively debate on the same topic, and he was even more outspoken than Mr. Hastings.

Itchberg has let it be known that he intends to retire from government work by July 1 and, after a long rest, to resume law practice. It is believed that W. Averell Harriman, NRA executive officer, and Sol Rosenblatt, head of the compliance section, also will resign.

RUSSIA'S immense airplane, the Maxim Gorky, largest land plane in the world, was destroyed when it collided with a small training plane over a Moscow suburb, collapsed at a height of 2,000 feet and fell in ruins. All on board, 48 in number, were killed, as was the pilot of the small plane. The victims were mostly engineers and workers of the Central Aerodynamic Institute and members of their families who were being taken for a pleasure ride.

The Maxim Gorky was a show plane rather than a practical ship and was used for spreading Soviet propaganda. It was built by popular subscription in 1934 and was an all metal, eight-motored monoplane with a wing spread of 200 feet and a fuselage 100 feet long, and was most elaborately equipped. The Soviet government announced immediately after the disaster that it would build three more giant planes of the same type.

NEVER recovering consciousness after a motorcycle accident, Col. Thomas E. Lawrence—the glamorous "Lawrence of Arabia" of war days—died in a military hospital in Dorsetshire, England. Yet in his twenties when he organized the revolt of the Arabs against Turkey, Lawrence gained undying fame. When after the peace King George sought to reward him, he refused on the ground that injustice had been done to his friends the Arabs. He changed his name to T. E. Shaw and devoted himself to experimental work in aerodynamics. His writings included a brilliant account of his experiences in Arabia and a translation of the Odyssey.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—In Paris a new Ford sedan costs, delivered, just about \$1,700. Or about \$1,800 more than it does in most American cities. Or about two and one half times the American price.

Which is of the essence when it comes to the problem of removing international trade barriers, as that problem is now being attacked, from two widely different angles and with much animosity between the advocates of the two plans, by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Trade Adviser to the President, George S. Peek.

The amazing point about this price for Fords in Paris is that the French duty on automobiles has nothing to do with it. The Ford cars sold in Paris are not made in the United States, but in Strasbourg. Nor is the main element in this astonishing difference in cost due to high duties on the parts. It is almost exclusively due to the difference in cost of manufacture.

This difference in manufacturing costs results from the fact that the factory at Strasbourg, while as modern as Ford engineers can make it, does not have the quantity production element which makes most of the popular small cars so cheap in America. That, one element, the writer is informed, accounts for about \$900 of the \$1,000 difference in price here and in Paris.

Wages are an inconsequential phase, or would be, if mass production could be utilized in Strasbourg. It is perfectly true that the labor cost of constructing a car in France is much higher than in America, but the workers are paid less than those in Dearborn. The difference is comparable to that of a man plowing with a tractor and one plowing with one horse. The man with the horse may be just as good a farmer, but he takes many times as long to plow an acre.

The same point applies to the difference between turning out twenty cars and turning out a thousand or two thousand a day.

Dealer's Profits

Even if there were no tariff—or far more important—no quota—in France against importation of American automobiles, of course, they could not be sold as cheaply in France as they are in the United States. The chief additional cost would be in dealers' profits. French dealers could not expect to sell as many, and therefore would have to make more on each car than dealers in American cities.

The element of freight would be very small. As evidenced by the fact that \$100 is just about the top price for hauling a car from any American Atlantic port to any European port. This is the price charged by the deluxe Italian liners from New York to Naples. It is much less on slower boats to the North sea ports.

Actually, adding about \$20 for freight would be liberal.

The point of the whole case is that if international trade barriers could be removed, the people of the various countries of the world could enjoy a much higher standard of living than at present the case. Yet fear on every hand is that instead of tending toward lowering these barriers the whole trend in the world is for raising them.

As for example, the sharp limitation on imports of American automobiles, machinery, and other items, by Italy and Poland. Just last month!

German visitors to Washington in the last few weeks have talked gloomily about the prospects of each nation becoming self-contained.

"It means black bread for our people," one of them said, "but we can do it. What makes us dependent is that it seems so unnecessary."

Teeth Extracted

A bankruptcy compromise has been reached on the public utility holding company bill, which has so modified its original drastic provisions that all probability the White House will apply pressure in order to "put the teeth back in." Present prospects are that this effort, which is expected from President Roosevelt and the New Dealers, will fail. There is no dispute about the flood of protests from utility holders which has poured in on individual senators and members of the house. It has turned the tide, not to the point where the national legislators would openly defy the White House, but to a status where they are not willing to jump through hoops at the executive command.

One of the important phases of the new compromise is that it will exempt from its provision all holding companies whose interests are confined to operating companies inside one state. This does not sound important, but it lets a lot of rather big fish through the net.

Another modification is even more important. It exempts from the provisions of the proposed law holding companies whose operations are chiefly in one state, but extend for short distances beyond its borders. This would affect such important holding companies as Consolidated Gas of New York, Public Service of New Jersey, and People's Gas of Chicago.

Still another compromise provision would exempt holding companies that are interested exclusively in operating companies outside the United States. Such as American and Foreign Power, so that first and last a considerable number of big holding companies, with far more important politically—a considerable army of stockholders will

be let out. Which of course parades their stockholders, thus reducing the amount of opposition that the final form of the bill might bring down on the devoted heads of senators and members of the house who vote its final passage.

"May" and "Shall"

In the under-cover negotiations which led to this compromise some of the gentlemen interested in saving as many utility holding companies as possible nearly lost their battle after they thought they had it won. The first draft of text that emerged stated these exemptions in language which used the word "may." That is, it gave the securities commission the right to exempt these companies if in its discretion it saw fit to do so. One of those most concerned hit the ceiling when he read that "may." He got very busy indeed, and the draft now reads "shall." Meaning that such companies "shall" be exempted instead of "may" be exempted.

Still another modification does leave discretion with the securities commission. This is to extend from five years to seven years the length of time in which companies still retained under the death sentence may be allowed in which to wind up their affairs and liquidate.

Which in a way is the most interesting of all the changes. For the argument used to give this additional discretion would not be appreciated at the White House at all. It was that enough leeway should be provided in the holding company act to permit a reversal of policy by the administration "following the Roosevelt second term." Just in the event that things did not work out as expected.

And the fact that the argument got somewhere—that it has been accepted by some very important senators and members of the house—would seem to indicate that some perfectly good Democrats are no longer taking all the proposed brain trust legislation as having been divinely inspired.

More Taxes Certain

More taxes are certain, despite all the propaganda by the administration one way, and by the bonus advocates the other. The taxes would be levied even if there were no bonus legislation at all. But there is going to be bonus legislation. Arguments by bonus lobbyists that to override the veto means the soldiers will get nothing are just so much drivel. If the bonus veto is sustained in the senate, as is now generally expected, some bonus measure will be passed later, which President Roosevelt can and will sign.

This will probably be something not very far from the Harrison compromise, though the President has always hoped that the eventual cost to the treasury could be held at \$1,200,000,000 which the Harrison plan exceeds by at least \$100,000,000.

Every one agrees that the present so-called nuisance taxes, which expire in June, must be continued. The only one allowed to drop was that of 2 cents on each check, which expired last January.

Probability is that the most certain of all proposed new taxes to be adopted before adjournment of the present session of congress is an increase in the inheritance taxes.

These fit in with the New Deal philosophy. It must be remembered that the Roosevelt ideal contemplates a nation of little fellows—no outstanding giants. Every man with enough to buy an automobile. But none with enough to buy a yacht—unless it's a sailboat.

This is revealed in the intense desire to hold down profits—to hold down bigness—to protect the little fellow against the big. Which is true despite the frequent allegation that NRA was in the interest of the big fellows, and against the little man.

Fly in Ointment

Another phase of New Deal policy right down this same alley was the securities act—and the stock exchange regulation bill. The idea was not only to hold profits on ordinary business down to a low percentage, but to prevent speculative profits of any kind.

Analyzed critically, it is easy to see that this would tend to prevent any one not now rich from becoming so. But there was one fly in the ointment. Strict supervision of new security issues and curtailment of speculation, all tended in the direction of preserving existing fortunes.

They could snipe at them with heavy taxation, particularly on incomes, and on the corporation from which the income was derived. But a fortune invested in government bonds, for example, would be impervious to both.

Hence the popularity with New Dealers of inheritance taxes. Cynics comment that most of the New Dealers are young, and not worried about death duties. But the undeniable fact is that the New Dealers do want to do something about some of the very large fortunes now in existence. They regard them as a menace—a constant threat not only to the success of the New Deal politically, but to the actual working of New Deal ideals.

The New Dealers are helped in this aspiration to chisel away at the big fortunes by death duties by the fact that politically there is less danger to the average senator and member of the house in voting heavier inheritance taxes than almost any other variety of levy.

And when some of the other taxes under consideration are examined, it will be found that most of them have very important possible political repercussions. Such as the tax on life insurance premiums, for instance, despite the fact that it would be paid by the life insurance companies. And the tax on cheap movie admissions!

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Says WILL ROGERS

REVERLY HILLS.—Well all I know is just what I read in the mail. The other day I wrote some little gag, and it mentioned Will Hays when he was Postmaster General. Well sir I got the nicest long letter from him, and he paid the present Postmaster General a fine compliment, and the thing that was so interesting and so astonishing to me was just what a big thing this Post Office business is.

Will quoted all the following statistics on it. And he is mighty proud of it.

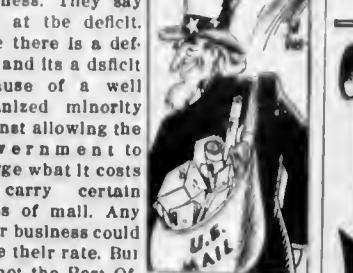
It's any, the last year I was down there in every single hour of the 24, one million four hundred thousand letters were mailed. In every day 33 million. Fourteen billion postage stamps. One billion two hundred and fifty million post cards were sold and over two billion stamped envelopes. There is 326,000 postal workers serving our 110 million people. 43 rural mail carriers serving seven million families. The P. O. use 800,000 miles, (not yards) of twine just to tie the packages of letters, enough to circle the earth 32 times. 6,500,000 pounds of paper are used just to manufacture post cards, debts totalling one billion five hundred million are paid through the Post Office money order department. There are five hundred thousand depositors on Postal Savings. A larger number than in any other banking institution in the world, and 75 per cent are of foreign extraction. Sixty-five million mail sacks are in use all the time, and it takes six million yards of canvas every year just to replenish the supply. There is twice as much business done in the Post Office of New York City alone as in the whole of the great Dominion of Canada.

An average of more than 250,000 letters every day in New York City are addressed from city directories. Nineteen million letters every year go to the dead letter office because of carelessness of the writers, all charged to the taxpayer. If that alone was rectified it would do away with a Post Office deficit. The Postal Post is the greatest express company in the world, and handles more than two billion five hundred million packages.

All the above is Hays speaking, but from statistics of that time, and he goes on to say, "Now Will, all this sounds like lipity, Bolivey It Or Not, but honestly it's a swell business and a great business. It's the biggest distinctive business in the world, and comes nearer to the lunest interests of a greater number of people than any other institution on earth. It makes thousands of scattered communities into a state, it makes all states into a Nation. Without it business would languish in a day, and be a standstill in a week, public opinion would die of dry rot. I will never cease to appreciate the relation of that figure in grey to the daily lives on our whole 110 million people. It is apart of the vast business which can be tabulated in terms of annual turn-over and number of employees and curves of profit and loss like any other business, but which is never the less the strangest, most human, and most romantic business in which men were ever engaged. Now that I have got that off my chest, I remember, Will, that I don't have to sell the Post Office Department to you. I shall never forget the talk we had, after you had just told those Army Mail pilots goodbye in Salt Lake City."

Well that whole thing was so darn interesting that I am using it. By golly I had no idea it was so big. We take it as a matter of fact, it seems to be the one department in Washington with no press agent, so there may be lots of folks that was as dumb as I was on its hugeness. The thing that makes it important is the fact that it's always pointed as an example that the Government can't run business. They say look at the deficit. Sure there is a deficit, and it's a deficit because of a well organized minority against allowing the Government to charge what it costs to carry certain types of mail. Any other business could raise their rate. But no, not the Post Office. It must continue at a loss on everything, because the great users of the mail, which are few in number, (compared to the whole population,) won't allow the rate to be raised.

It's the most competent business in the world, the costs are lower. No sir, the Post Office is just the opposite of what is pointed out to be by a lot of folks. It proves that the Government can run something. Turn it over to private enterprise and see what your costs are, and what your service is compared to what it is now. I am not for Government ownership in a lot of things, but I don't believe in lying about a thing, and misrepresenting facts. Just to try and prove that the Government can't run anything.



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Plated Sleeve Gives Striking New Effect

PATTERN 2212



A plated sleeve that forms an elegant shoulder is new and creates a striking effect. (Note the back view, too.) Add to that, the center front buttoning that is so much the rage, soft gathers above the bust line, and a notch pocket, and you've a slirrinker frock of unrivaled chic. It's a grand thing to jump into for that unexpected jaunt, and is smartly at home in practically any daytime environment. Make it in a new printed linen or cotton, or a cravat silk. It's stunning, too, in plaided or striped sports seersucker or cotton.

Pattern 2212 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 takes 3 1/4 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address, and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to the Sewing Circle, Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

Smiles

POLITE INCARCERATION

"Do you think you can keep that desperado in jail?"
"I don't know," answered Cactus Joe. "We're doing our best. We have fired two coons he didn't like, given him credit at the flicker dispensary and subscribed for all the magazines. But somehow we don't seem able to keep him satisfied."

Week's Supply of Postum Free
Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it—Ad.

Why Not?
Wifey—I think you ought to talk to me while I sew.
Hubby—Let's change it around and you sew while I read.—Pathfinder Magazine.

At the Bottom
First—How's business?
Second—Bad—even the people who never pay have stopped buying.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

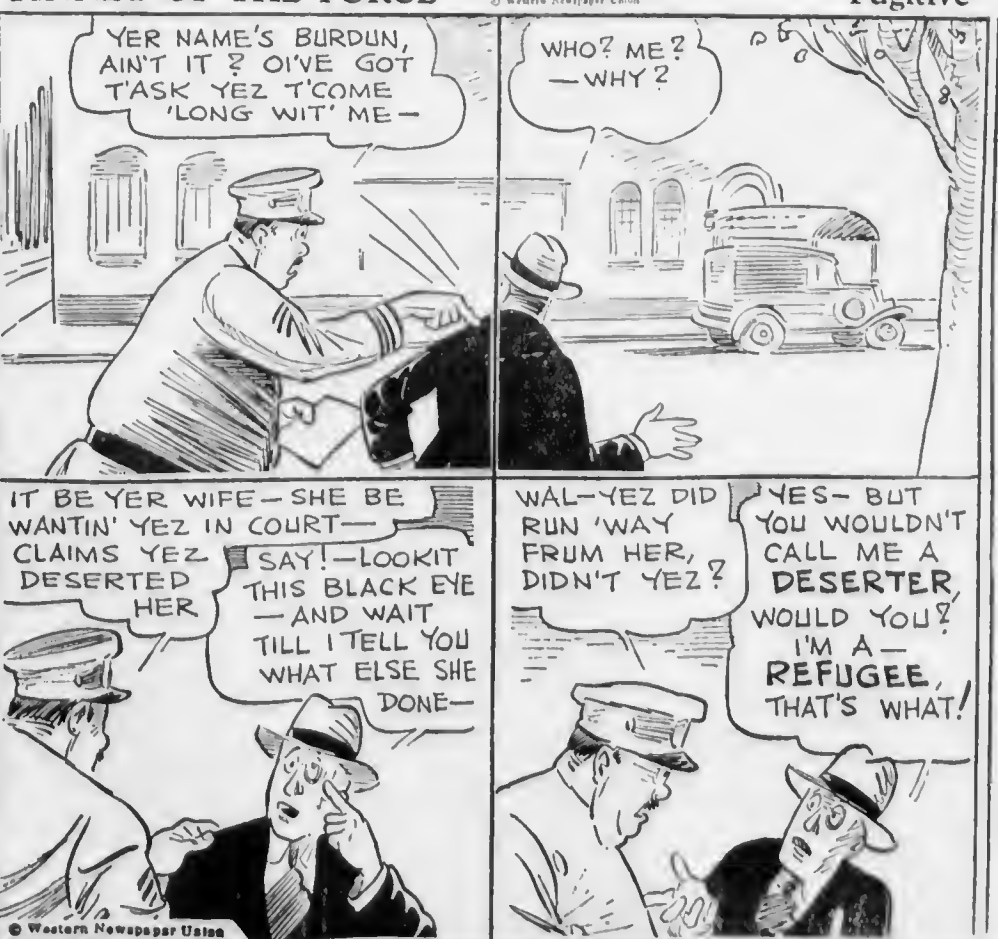
Compromise



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin

Fugitive



Color Dictionary Lists

220 Standardized Tints

A dictionary of colors has recently been published by the British Color Council. It consists of two volumes—one containing 220 color tints each distinctly colored, named and tabulated; and the other presenting a history of each color, including the names which have described it in the past, and giving the authority for the present standardization.

While the primary purpose of the dictionary is to supply industry with a standard reference for colors, the work is expected to give valuable aid to artists and writers through an appropriate and accurate vocabulary for the description of shades and tints.

Colors have been "scientifically measured" and graded, making possible the inclusion of new shades should they be developed in the future, into a definite and orderly system. Imagery, history and industry have combined to find names for some of the words having a fascination and delight of their own. Taken at random from the pages are: Cyclamen pink, nettle gray, larkship gray, bee-eater blue, chartreuse green, buttercup and bazaar.

SAVES MORE TIME and WORK than a \$100.00 WASHING MACHINE

Coleman SELF HEATING Iron

No Heating with Matches or Torch...No Waiting...Lights Instantly, Like Gas

REDUCE your ironing time one-third... your labor one-half! The Coleman Self-Heating Iron will save you more time and work than a \$100 washing machine! Iron any place where you can be comfortable. No endless trips carrying iron from stove to board. Operating cost only 1¢ an hour. Helps you do better ironing, easier, quicker.

See your hardware or housefurnishing dealer. If local dealer doesn't handle, write us: THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE COMPANY, Dept. W-24, Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; or Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Stop Squeaky, Grassy Brakes! DRY GRIP

—a brake lining compound is easy and quick to apply. Send 75¢ for a trial & 6¢ can—with complete directions. GOETZ LABORATORY, Chicago, Ill. AGENTS WANTED

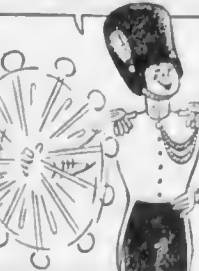
BEAT THE DRUMS



HERE IT COMES



CRISP AND BROWN



BEST IN TOWN



CLAP A HAND THE FLAVOR'S GRAND



GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES!



ONCE you taste Grape-Nuts Flakes, you'll cheer too! It has a delicious flavor plus real nourishment...one dishful, with milk or cream, contains more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. Try it—your grocer has it! Product of General Foods.

George repairs his Disposition



"Sure—coffee's bad for children—but I never dreamed it could be bad for me!"

"There are grown-ups who find that the caffeine in coffee disagrees with them. It can upset their nerves, cause indigestion or sleepless nights!"

If you suspect that coffee disagrees with you... try Postum for 30 days. Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It's easy to make, and costs less than half a cent a cup. Postum is a delicious drink... and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

FREE! Let us send you your first week's supply of Postum free! Simply mail the coupon.

GENERAL FOODS, Battle Creek, Mich. W.N.U.—2-2028

Send me, without obligation, a week's supply of Postum.

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Fill in completely—print name and address

This offer expires December 31, 1935

City That Has No Smoke or Grime



MASON CITY, WASH., is one of the cleanest cities in the world, having neither chimneys nor grime, for electricity supplies heat and light for all its buildings. It has a population of 3,000 workers on the Grand Coulee dam project, and their families.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

AN ENEMY PROVES TO BE A FRIEND

The things we do and things we say,
(Tis true though hard to believe
It so)
Affect the lives of other folk
More often than we ever know.

SO it is that friends often hurt each other and in the same way enemies help each other without the least idea of so doing. It is a funny world. It certainly is a funny world. You think only of yourself and straightway do the greatest possible kindness or an equally great harm to some one of



Danny Overheard Mrs. Hooty Tell Hooty That She Had Seen and Heard Some One Moving Down Below.

whom you are not thinking at all, and never know anything about it.
Just take the case of Mrs. Hooty and Danny Meadow Mouse. Danny always thought of Mrs. Hooty, just as he did of Hooty, as one of the enemies he must always be on the watch for after dark, and Mrs. Hooty always thought of Danny Meadow Mouse simply as a good dinner if only she could catch him. The idea of doing Danny a good turn never in all her life had entered her head. Nor had the idea that she could do such a thing ever entered Danny's funny little head. Yet Mrs. Hooty did do Danny a good turn. In fact, all unknowingly she proved to be a friend.

You remember that Billy Mink had trapped Danny in a hollow log in the Green Forest. Billy couldn't get into that hollow log because the doorway was too small. So he promptly told Danny that he would keep watch until Danny starved to death inside or came out to be eaten. Then Hooty the Owl and Mrs. Hooty arrived in a tree close by and Danny overheard Mrs. Hooty tell Hooty that she had seen and heard some one moving down below and that she intended to stay right there until she found out who it was. Danny at once thought that she was watching for him. But when he had had time to think a little he remembered that he hadn't so much as poked his

nose outside that hollow log since the coming of Mrs. Hooty, so of course she couldn't have seen him. Could it have been Billy Mink she had seen? Danny at once became very much interested and crept a little nearer the doorway. He wanted very much to see what was going on outside.

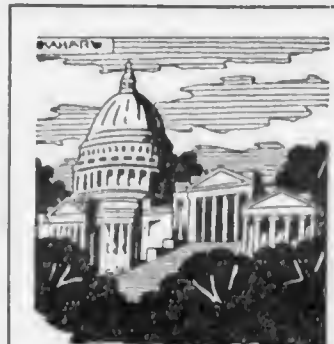
For some time nothing happened. Then he heard Hooty's voice way off in the distance. He crept just a wee bit closer to the doorway and peeped up in the top of the tree where he had heard Mr. and Mrs. Hooty talking. He was just in time to see a great dark shadow sweep silently down. He heard a splutter and knew then that Mrs. Hooty had tried to catch Billy Mink and had missed him. And he knew, too, that, having escaped, Billy would waste no time hanging about there, but would seek a safer place.

Danny let a little sigh of relief escape. Mrs. Hooty had frightened Billy Mink away and did not herself know that Danny was there. He was no longer trapped. She who would

gladly have eaten him had proved a friend by setting him free. Didn't I say that this is a funny world?

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Do YOU Know—



That Washington, D. C., in proportion to its size, has more trees than any other city on the globe—its only rival being Buenos Aires. Seen from the air, the city is one mass of living green.

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QUESTION BOX
by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

In the past ten days I have read in the newspapers of thirty-four men committing crimes. I discovered, by keeping tabs on them, that twenty-eight of the thirty-four men ran away to Canada. How do you account for that?

C. KLUSIVE.

Answer: I am surprised, as I thought everybody knew that it was the only place "Toronto."

Dear Mr. Wynn:

A friend of mine has just returned from a trip through the South American tropics and he said that sometimes, while walking along, he would sink 10 and 12 inches in the ground. What struck me rather peculiar was his assertion that farmers lived there and cattle grazed all around. How could cattle exist in mud like that?

Yours truly,

E. QUATER.

Answer: Your friend is right. I have been where he speaks of and I have seen the mud so deep down there that the farmers had to jack the cows up to milk them.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

Don't you think a man will succeed better in life if he goes by the following rule: "Live and let live?"

Truly yours,

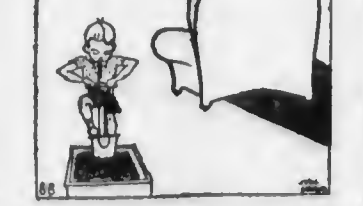
HAMMOND EGGS.

Answer: That is a great rule for every one excepting a butcher.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I have often heard that the worst

DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is worry?"
"Carbon in the cylinder."
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THE UNKNOWN

By ANNE CAMPBELL

I DO not know which way the road may lead
Tomorrow.
My soul may tremble like a broken reed
To sorrow;
But through unknown the dark untrodden way,
I have Today!

This day is steeped in joy! Each shining minute
Has gladness in it.
No black forebodings steal the skies' clear blue;
'The sun shines through,
And golden flees the path that winds this hour
To love in flower.

I have Today! I face it gratefully,
Intending,
No matter where the road that's meant for me
Is winding
To walk it as the saints their hard way trod.
With faith in God!

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Back Drapery



In this lovely gown cascading back drapery is held at the hips with a half round crystal clip. The tightly fitted bodice with draped shoulder covering is fastened in front with tiny glass buttons. Day field flowers are on the black crepe.

"QUOTES"

COMMENTS ON
CURRENT TOPICS BY
NATIONAL CHARACTERS

UTILITIES REGULATION

By JACOB T. SHOFER,
President, American Liberty League.
I HOLD no brief for utilities, and particularly I do not attempt to defend some holding companies that have been organized in this country. In their basic organization and in their operations, I think they are properly subject to the most severe criticism, but this bill, if placed in law in its present form, will wipe out incontinently every holding company, every utility holding company, in America, and the net effect will be necessarily to destroy the investment's mounting into hundreds of millions, even billions, of dollars in the securities of those companies, because if they are compelled to dissolve, as this bill requires, there will be no earthly market where the securities that comprise their assets can possibly be sold and you will have dumped upon an unwilling and an unbuying public a mass of securities which it will neither accept nor which could it digest. Regulation, yes.

TRANSITION

By JAMES HOWLAND ANGELL,
President of Yale University.
IN OUR own country, the transition from the old to the new is still in active process. We have been passing from a nominally individualistic and competitive economic system, increasingly in fact controlled by great aggregations of capital, to a system of controlled finance, commerce and industry, with governmental agencies furnishing the framework for such control.

Whether a nominally Jeffersonian democracy, with its traditional creed that government must govern as little as possible, can accomplish this miracle, remains to be seen. But if it fails, something far more drastic may well succeed it, for men will not indefinitely tolerate the continuation, much less the repetition, of the hopeless mess our earlier economic and political systems have landed us in.

A NOTE OF FAITH

By CHARLES M. SCHWAB,
Steel Industry Magnate.

FIVE years ago I made the statement that there were no more rich men—a statement that went around the world. I did say it, and I want to point out that it was practically right.

But what we have lost in that direction we have made up in sentimental happiness. It is not riches that are going to make us happy. It is the satisfaction of accomplishment.

Things will come right in the long run and times will be prosperous in the day to come. We may have cut our profits, lost vast sums of money, but we retain good fellowship and comradeship in our relations.

Keep a cheerful, stiff upper lip. This depression has struck industry and all those in industry very hard, but I'm not going to lose my faith.

BUYING TODAY

By MICHAEL SCHAAF,
Noted New York Merchant.

BUYING for distribution today is no longer the satisfying simple thing for which the main equipment was native shrewdness and ability to haggle and bargain; it calls for a knowledge of consumer demand, industrial conditions and consumer purchasing power.

It sounds almost absurd to say that the law of supply and demand has been repealed or modified and yet that is literally the effect of the numerous regulations of today which limit or control output, fix or control prices and wages, discounts and advertising allowances, limit working hours and limit the amount of machinery that may be added.

ENGLAND FOR PEACE

By STANLEY BALDWIN,
British Statesman.

THE nations are not walking in the ways of peace, but the dangerous roads leading to war. I would not call myself a pessimist, but I feel at times that I am living in a madhouse. This country does not want war, and if war can only be prevented by letting the aggressor know war will be perdition in Europe, this country will play her part. I am convinced, with the rest of Europe in saying that no aggression shall take place.

I have not yet lost hope in limitation of armaments, and I would stick to Germany on that subject until she has told us straight that she will not have anything to do with it.

THE CURRENT CONTROVERSY

By MARK SULLIVAN,
Noted Journalist.

THERE is much commotion in the world, but I suspect the commotion has only just begun. We are, I think, in one of those historic controversies which arise once in so many centuries. The controversy, is between two conceptions of society, one which puts emphasis on a man as an individual, another which puts emphasis on the hive and regards the individual as merely a servant of the hive; on the one side, maximum liberty for the individual, on the other side maximum power for the state; on the side freedom, on the other side compulsion; on the one side individualism, on the other side collectivism.

IMPROVED
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY School LessonBy REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago
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Lesson for June 2

OUR DAY OF WORSHIP

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 100; John 4:20-24; Colossians 2:16-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.—John 4:24.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Lord's Day.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Our Lord's Day.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Should We Do on Sunday?
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—What We Do When We Really Worship.

I. The Origin of the Sabbath (Gen. 2:2, 3).

When God had completed the heavens and the earth he desisted from creative action. Since his creative work was finished in six days, he ceased from action on the seventh day, which was, therefore, called the Sabbath or rest day. The Sabbath was not a Mosaic but an Edenic institution. It is older by centuries than the Sabbath given to Israel at Sinai.

II. The Sabbath Given to Israel (Exod. 20:8-11).

It was made a peculiar sign of covenant relation between the chosen people and God (Deut. 5:11-15). It enjoins a twofold obligation:

1. Work through six days (v. 9). Work was God's primary thought for man (Gen. 2:15). It expresses man's normal condition. The command to work six days is just as binding as the command to rest on the seventh day.

2. Rest on the seventh day (v. 10). There must be cessation from work on the Sabbath. Since God gave the example and then sanctified the day, it should be kept holy. It was not only to give relief to the body, but to be a time when man's thoughts would be turned to God. It was designed to keep fresh in man's mind the consciousness of God and his mercies. It was thus made for man's well-being (Mark 2:27).

III. The First Day of the Week (Acts 20:7).

The early Christians met on the first day of the week to break the bread of fellowship and to worship God. Paul used this assembly as an occasion to preach the gospel. Doubtless this became the day of rest and worship in honor of the Lord's resurrection.

IV. True Worship Taught (John 4:20-24).

1. True worship is not confined to a particular place (vs. 21, 22). The place is unimportant. The important thing is to have the right conception of God as revealed through the Jews. Since God is omnipresent, the true worshiper can hold intercourse with him anywhere and everywhere.

2. It must be spiritual (vs. 23, 24). God is Spirit. Therefore, only those who through regeneration have a spiritual nature can truly worship God.

V. A Psalm of Worship (Ps. 100).

1. Whom to worship (v. 1). Worship should be rendered to God, for he alone is worthy.

2. The spirit of worship (v. 2). Worship should be joyful. This joy should be manifest in the singing of praises to God.

3. Who should worship (v. 1). All the world should worship, not merely the Jews, but all nations. The peculiar mission of the Jews was to call all nations to the worship of the true God.

4. Reasons for worship (vs. 3-5). God should be worshipped because he is God. Being God, he is our Creator, Preserver, and Savior.

VI. The Soul Possession of the True Worshiper (Col. 3:15-17).

1. Peace rules the life (v. 15). The one joined to Christ by faith and resting in his finished work is at peace with God and should be at peace with all members of the body whose head is Christ.

2. Gives thanks to God (v. 15). In spite of all troubles which beset the Christian, they should all be drowned in his constant giving of thanks to God.

3. Christ's Word to dwell in the heart (v. 16). It is not enough to know the truth; the very words of Christ must be made real in experience. They must be made to dwell, that is, be at home in the heart.

4. The definite function of the Christian (v. 16). It is to teach and warn others. Christ's words dwelling in the believer will result in blessing to others. The Christian should always maintain a joyous attitude.

5. The supreme motive (v. 17). All that the Christian does and says should be for the glory of Christ. The enthronement of Christ as the Lord of life means that all the Christian's duties are performed with the consciousness of union with Christ. He knows that his life belongs to Christ, who died that he might live.

Be Cheerful

What do the flowers say, that nod at you from field and garden and lane? I think they say "Be cheerful! look as bright as you can. Leave off frowning, and cheer other people up; smiles cost nothing, but can often lift the shadows and bless the heart."

Friendship

Make no friendship with an angry man; and with a furious man thou shalt not go;
Lest thou learn his ways, and get snared to thy soul.—Prov. 22:24, 25

MINUTE MAKE-UPS
By V. V.

Complexions are always washed or creamed in a thorough cleansing process when blackheads appear. But if complexions were cleaned daily with a brush having firm but not stiff bristles, the dirt would not work into the pores and become insidious blackheads.
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